**2025 HLPF thematic review concept note**

**SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17**

**HLPF 2025 Overview**

The theme of the 2025 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) is “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-basedsolutions for the 2030 Agenda and its SDGsfor leaving no one behind”. The 2025 HLPF will have an in-depth review of Sustainable Development Goals 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. The HLPF will provide an opportunity to assess progress on these goals at the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and to identify what can be done to radically accelerate progress on SDG implementation in the remaining five years, connecting with other intergovernmental processes such as the 3rd UN Ocean Conference, the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), the Second World Summit for Social Development, and the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing+30).

At the 2025 HLPF, there will be an opportunity to build on the promises of the 2023 SDG Summit 2023 and the Pact for the Future agreed in 2024, and find ways to turbocharge deliver on the SDGs. It is envisioned as an opportunity to promote science- and evidence-based solutions that cut across the three dimensions of sustainable development creating co-benefits, addressing trade-offs, meeting multiple objectives in a coherent manner, and leaving no one behind.

**SDG thematic review context in 2025[[1]](#footnote-1)**

Ten years after the agreement of the 2030 Agenda as a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity; intensifying, interconnected challenges continue to endanger the realization of the SDGs by the 2030 deadline. Among the assessable targets, only 17 per cent display progress sufficient for achievement by 2030. Nearly half (48 per cent) exhibit moderate to severe deviations from the desired trajectory, with 30 per cent showing marginal progress and 18 per cent moderate progress. Alarmingly, 18 per cent indicate stagnation and 17 per cent regression below the 2015 baseline levels.

Progress has ground to a halt or been reversed across multiple fronts, despite reaffirmed pledges. The lingering impacts of COVID-19, compounded by multiple conflicts, climate shocks and economic turmoil, have aggravated existing inequalities. An additional 23 million people were pushed into extreme poverty and over 100 million more suffered from hunger in 2022 compared to 2019. While some health targets improved, overall global health progress has decelerated alarmingly since 2015. The COVID-19 pandemic has undone nearly 10 years of progress on life expectancy. Education, the bedrock of sustainable development, remains gravely threatened as many countries see declines in student math and reading skills, jeopardizing core competencies that will determine future prosperity.

Around the world, wars are upending millions of lives, driving the highest number of refugees (37.4 million) and forcibly displaced people (nearly 120 million) ever recorded. Civilian casualties in armed conflicts rose by 72 per cent between 2022 and 2023, the highest spike since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. In 2023, 4 in 10 civilians killed in conflicts were women and 3 in 10 were children.

After surging for two years, global inflation eased in 2023 but remained above the 2010-2019 average. Inflation in most developing countries peaked in 2023 and is projected to moderate further in 2024. Despite these promising developments, food prices showed signs of an uptick in the second half of 2023, particularly in Africa, South Asia and Western Asia, due to limited pass-through from international prices to local prices, weak local currencies, and climate-related shocks. High food prices have been a significant driver of food insecurity in developing countries, disproportionately affecting the poorest households, which spend a larger share of their income on food. In most economies, wage growth failed to offset the impact of inflation and exacerbated the cost-of-living crisis[[2]](#footnote-2).

The SDG investment gap in developing countries now stands at $4 trillion per year. Fiscal space remains very limited, especially in developing countries; for many of these countries the lack of fiscal space presents special risks, as it restricts their capacity to invest in sustainable development and respond to new shocks. In 2022, more than 50 developing economies spent more than 10 per cent of total government revenues on interest payments, and 25 countries spent more than 20 per cent. Ater a decade of rapid debt accumulation, the external debt stock in low- and middle-income countries remains at unprecedentedly high levels. Low-income countries, as well as middle-income countries with vulnerable fiscal situations, will need debt relief and restructuring measures to avoid devastating debt crises and protracted cycles of weak investment, slow growth, and high debt-servicing burdens.

While many countries have rebounded from the COVID-19 pandemic, globally recovery was uneven, with developing economies in particular experiencing divergent trends. The global labour market has rebounded quickly since the pandemic, outpacing the recovery after the 2008 financial crisis. By 2023, unemployment rates in many economies had fallen below pre-pandemic levels, reaching near-historic lows in the United States and several European economies. Brazil, China and Türkiye saw declining unemployment rates. However, many developing countries, especially in Western Asia and Africa, struggled with high unemployment[[3]](#footnote-3).

Some areas have seen progress. For the first time, more than half of the world’s population (52.4 per cent) are covered by at least one social protection benefit, increasing from 42.8 per cent in 2015. Social protection makes an important contribution to both climate change adaptation and mitigation. Universal social protection systems have an important role to play to help realize climate ambitions and facilitate a just transition. More needs to be done. The world is currently on two very different and divergent social protection trajectories. High-income countries are edging closer to enjoying universal coverage, upper-middle-income and lower-middle-income countries are making large strides in closing protection gaps, but low-income countries’ coverage rates have hardly increased since 2015, which are unacceptably low (9.7 per cent)[[4]](#footnote-4).

In many areas, the gender gap is wide, presenting an opportunity for targeted action for SDG progress. It is impossible to achieve an SDG if one half of humanity is not keeping pace with the other. While 33.8 per cent of the working-age population is legally covered by comprehensive social security systems, the coverage rate is 39.3 per cent for men and 28.2 per cent for women – an 11.1 percentage point difference. Addressing gender gaps and inequalities in labour markets, at home and in society is imperative for accelerating progress across multiple goals.

At the SDG Summit 2023, countries made a renewed commitment to boost investments and accelerate momentum to achieve the 2030 Agenda. At the Summit of the Future, on 22 September 2024, world leaders adopted a Pact for the Future. Leaders set out a clear vision of a multilateralism that can deliver on its promises, is more representative of today’s world and draws on the engagement and expertise of governments, civil society and other key partners. Leaders also committed to the increased use of science in policy-making to address complex challenges, and to more fundingfor SDG-related research and innovation.

In the Pact, Member States recommitted to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and of the 2023 SDG Summit Political Declaration through urgent and scaled-up action, policies and investments with the goal to end poverty and hunger and leave no one behind. Global leaders agreed on a step-change in financing for the SDGs and closing the SDG financing gap, including through an SDG Stimulus, reaching official development assistance targets, private sector investment, mobilization of domesticresources, inclusive and effective international tax cooperation,and consideration of a global minimum level of taxation onhigh-net-worth individuals.

In this context, substantive reviews for the 2025 HLPF are an opportunity to assess progress, identify emerging and persistent challenges to progress on each of the Goals, and consider opportunities for action that have emerged since each in-focus SDG was last reviewed at the HLPF (see Annex A). Each of these SDGs has already been reviewed two times providing ample opportunity for sharing of experiences and lessons learned. It’s now time to identify the science-backed transformations that have to be realized for acceleration on these goals and build the coalitions and take the actions to make this happen[[5]](#footnote-5).

The reviews will need to identify evidence backed solutions that leverage interlinkages among the SDGs that will have an in-depth review at the HLPF this year (3, 5, 8, 14 and 17), and the connections these Goals have with the rest of the SDGs. This will include taking account of commitments on SDG 5 during the Commission on the Status of women, the forthcoming thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration (Beijing +30), and on SDG 14 in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and at the upcoming Oceans Conference 2025 and COP 29. It will also include considering opportunities to build from discussions leading up to the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) and the Second World Summit for Social Development. The findings from these reviews will also be instrumental to plan for the future including by informing Member State discussions at the 2027 SDG Summit on how to “advance sustainable development by 2030 and beyond” as called for in the Pact of the Future.

**SDG 3 – Good health and well-being**

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected global health, reversing steady progress in life expectancy over the past two decades. Prior to the pandemic, global life expectancy rose consistently, from 66.8 years in 2000 to 73.1 years in 2019, reflecting years of improvements in health and related areas. COVID-19 swiftly reversed this positive trend, with global life expectancy plummeting to 71.4 years by 2021, back to the level of 2012.

The pandemic caused major setbacks in vaccination rates. Between 2000 and 2019, the proportion of children receiving three doses of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) vaccine rose from 72 to 86 per cent, then dipped to 81 per cent in 2021 before rebounding to 84 per cent in 2022. In 2022, 20.5 million children missed at least one routine vaccine and 14.3 million received no vaccines at all. The inequitable distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine exposed large gaps in the capacity of developing countries to produce and distribute vaccines and therapeutics in the event of a pandemic. The concentration of intellectual property rights in private hands in rich countries can be a major impediment in the fight against future health crises[[6]](#footnote-6).

Even before the pandemic, progress towards universal health coverage had slowed. Essential health service coverage is measured using an index, reported on a score of 0 to 100, based on 14 indicators across four domains: reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases; and service capacity and access. The global score on the index increased remarkably from 45 in 2000 to 65 in 2015. Minimal progress after 2015 left about 4.5 billion people without coverage in 2021, especially in rural and poorer populations. Financial hardship due to out-of-pocket health spending has worsened since 2015, affecting 2 billion people in 2019. The proportion of the population with catastrophic expenditures increased from 12.6 per cent in 2015 to 13.5 per cent in 2019.

There are some pockets of success. Global under-5 deaths reached a historic low of 4.9 million in 2022, down from 9.9 million in 2000 and 6.0 million in 2015. The under-5 mortality rate was 37 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022, a 51 per cent reduction since 2000 and a 14 per cent reduction from 2015. As of 2022, 134 countries had already met the target for under-5 mortality. Seven more were on track but 59 countries, nearly three quarters of which are in sub-Saharan Africa, will need faster progress to meet the target. Additionally, there was a slight increase in the proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods between 2015 and 2024.

The review of SDG 3 for the 2025 HLPF will consider how multiple crises have impacted progress on the Goal since it was last reviewed while taking stock of new commitments, opportunities and initiatives that show promise for the years ahead with special attention to follow up on commitments made during the SDG Summit. It will highlight additional steps leaders and other actors can take to bring about systemic transformations in health that, building on synergies with other goals, can fasten the pace on better health and well-being. This would include links between health and climate action and preservation of the planet, as well as the many links between gender equality and health and well-being among other important spaces for synergies. It will take stock of the preparedness on future global health events and what can be done, including knowledge and technology transfer, and the role of open science, to minimize the health and economic damage from these. The review may draw from related events such as the Second Global Conference on Air Pollution and Health and the Fourth Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety.

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

The world continues to lag in its pursuit of gender equality by 2030. Women’s participation lags in political representation and the labour market. As of 1 January 2024, women occupied 26.9 per cent of seats in national parliaments, up from 22.3 per cent in 2015. In local government, women occupied 35.5 per cent of elected seats in 2023.

Heavy burdens of unpaid domestic and care work trap women in poverty and inequality. On average, each day, women spend 2.5 times more hours on unpaid domestic and care work than men.The disproportionate burden on women is even worse in lower-income households, contributing to poverty, inequality and precariousness, including by limiting labour-market participation. Overall, 24.3 million more females live in extreme poverty compared to males. By 2030, a projected 8.1 per cent of females (compared to 7.6 per cent of males) will linger in extreme poverty, with gender inequalities contributing toward missing the central SDG target[[7]](#footnote-7).

When women participate, they find narrower avenues for advancement. While gender gaps have closed at all levels of education globally, upper-secondary disparities remain concerning in three of eight regions[[8]](#footnote-8). While women account for 40 per cent of global employment, they only occupied 27.5 per cent of managerial positions in 2022, the same share as in 2016. Nearly all countries have gender gaps in digital skills and STEM, which significantly impacts the participation and leadership of women and girls in innovation and digital transformation.

Harmful practices that target women and girls are decreasing but not at a rate keeping up with population growth. Child marriage and female genital mutilation violate the rights of girls and have lifelong consequences. An estimated 640 million girls and women were married in childhood globally, with one third in India alone. Some progress has been made. One in five girls was married before 18 today compared to one in four 25 years ago; 68 million child marriages were averted in this period. Over 230 million girls and women have undergone female genital mutilation. Some countries have made strides towards ending it, but new estimates show an increase of 30 million cases compared to eight years ago. Far too many women still cannot realize the right to decide on their sexual and reproductive health. Violence against women persists, disproportionately affecting those with disabilities.

The review of SDG 5 will discuss the sustained commitments needed to change biased social norms, eliminate harmful practices and abolish discriminatory laws. Enhancing women’s roles in leadership and decision making and adequately scaling up investments in gender equality on national, regional and global scales will be highlighted. The UN has identified six investment pathways for revitalizing SDG implementation, known as the Six Transitions. While gender equality is not a distinct transition, all six depend on realizing it, alongside urgent complementary action on key areas of the Beijing Platform for Action, such as ending violence against women, equal participation in decision making, and women, peace and security. The review of SDG 5 will highlight the interconnections among gender inequality and the six transitions.

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth**

Progress towards Goal 8 faces headwinds from the COVID-19 aftermath, trade tensions, rising debt in developing countries, conflicts and geopolitical strains – collectively threatening global economic growth. Global real GDP per capita inched up 1.8 per cent annually from 2015 to 2019 but fell by 3.9 per cent in 2020 before recovering with a 5.3 per cent increase in 2021. Growth slowed to 2.2 per cent in 2022 and is estimated to further drop to 1.0 per cent in 2023. The projected growth rate will be 1.8 per cent in 2024 and 1.5 per cent in 2025. Global growth remains subdued by recent historical standards, falling short of the average pre-pandemic rates. Prevailing high interest rates, limited fiscal space and ongoing geopolitical uncertainties continue to cloud economic prospects[[9]](#footnote-9).

Global unemployment hit a historic low of 5 per cent and in 2023 and is projected to further drop to 4.9 per cent in 2024 and to stay the same level in 2025. Yet gaps remain for many groups. Women and youth face higher unemployment rates. In 2023, gender unemployment gaps were similar to those in 2015, with the largest disparities in Northern Africa and Western Asia. Central and Southern Asia has made strides in narrowing the gap due to improved labour market access for women, particularly in Southern Asia. Youth unemployment was over three times higher than adult rates globally, at 13.0 per cent compared to 3.7 per cent, respectively. While headline unemployment figures improved, persistent challenges such as working poverty and informal employment highlight ongoing struggles in realizing decent work.

Informal employment poses a significant global challenge, with over 2 billion workers in informal jobs lacking social protection in 2023. In the least developed countries (LDCs), and in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia, nearly 9 in 10 workers are informally employed. The labour market in developing countries continued to face the persistent challenges of informal employment, gender disparities, and high youth unemployment. Labour market conditions in many developing countries will likely deteriorate in 2024 amid weaker prospects, with the lagged effect of monetary tightening taking a toll on employment[[10]](#footnote-10).

The in-depth review of SDG 8 in 2019 recommended a reinvigorated social contract and national action plans for achieving SDG 8. It recommended that Member States should review their compliance with international norms and standards relevant to the achievement of SDG 8 and develop mechanisms to address potential gaps, in consultation with civil society and the private sector. It was suggested that a renewed social contract could aim for a universal labour guarantee, a universal social protection floor for all workers, and respect for their rights, including collective bargaining[[11]](#footnote-11). In 2021, the review emphasized building back better from COVID-19 acting on evidence on interlinkages among goals[[12]](#footnote-12).

The review of SDG 8 at HLPF 2025 will be an opportunity to examine how system wide transformational changes towards a greener economic system create opportunities for inclusive growth and jobs. The review will examine how to make the best of these synergies between the sustainability and employment agendas and make sure that these opportunities are realized. The discussion can also address the trade-offs that have to be managed, as the transition away from destructive activities and industries also involve the loss of jobs. The discussion will address how transformation can incorporate the Just Transition and Leave No One Behind principles and may also build on the discussions at the 2025 United Nations Commission for Social Development (CSocD).

**SDG 14 – Life Below Water**

Oceans face significant challenges from eutrophication, worsening acidification, declining fish stocks, rising temperatures and widespread pollution. In 2023, ocean heat content soared to its highest level in 65 years; over 90 per cent of the ocean experienced heatwave conditions at some point during the year. Efforts to address these mounting concerns remain uneven. Key actions include implementing sustainable fishing practices, expanding marine protected areas to safeguard key biodiversity areas, increasing capacities to monitor ocean health and addressing the pollution that is choking waterways.

As of May 2024, there are 18,200 marine protected areas and 199 other effective, area-based conservation measures covering over 29 million square kilometres or 8.12 per cent of the ocean. This represents a more than tenfold increase in marine protected area coverage since 2000, largely due to the establishment of very large areas exceeding 100,000 square kilometres. Progress has stalled since 2020, however. Reaching the 10 per cent SDG target by 2030 calls for effectively managing important sites covering an average additional 1.13 million square kilometres of ocean each year.

The sustainability of global fishery resources declined from 90.0 per cent in 1974 to 64.6 per cent in 2019 and further to 62.3 per cent in 2021, due to overfishing, pollution, poor management and other factors. Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels, however, comprised around 76.9 per cent of global marine fish landings in 2021. Averaging 80 million tons annually, global marine fish landings have remained relatively stable since 1995.

Rising ocean temperatures are raising new concerns for coral reefs, which support a quarter of marine species, provide resources for hundreds of millions of people in coastal communities and generate trillions of dollars in revenue annually. According to the World Meteorological Organization, as of April 2024, sea surface temperatures had reached record highs for 13 consecutive months.

The review of SDG 14 will draw from the preparations for the 3rd UN Ocean Conference taking stock of global action that is under way, and how it must accelerate. Priorities include ensuring that the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies enters into force as soon as possible; increasing participation in the Agreement on Port State Measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; adopting a global plastic pollution instrument; and ensuring that the Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction enters into force as soon as possible to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of oceans. In the review of SDG 14 there are opportunities to consider links with climate action and the creation of decent work among others.

**SDG 17 – Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development** - SDG 17 is central to implementation across the entire 2030 Agenda and to action and partnerships on all SDGs. A review would assess progress on how STI, financing, data, capacity building, partnerships and other mechanisms can support acceleration of the 2030 Agenda. This Goal will be considered closely within the reviews of all other Goals also drawing from key gatherings that explore the means of implementing the SDGs such as the Partnership Forum of the Economic and Social Council, the Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum), and the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4).

SDG 17 is crucial for progress on all of the SDGs under review this year. Continued strengthening of the multilateral system is essential to tackle emerging challenges and address gaps and weaknesses in the international architecture that have constrained progress on the SDGs. The Pact of the Future resolved to make the multilateral system more effective, fit for the future, just and representative, inclusive and networked, and financially stable. Equitable access for developing countries to the fruits of science, technology, and innovation, are key priorities.

**SDG thematic review format**

Thematic reviews of SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17 and their interlinkages across the SDGs will be informed by the latest research and evidence, as well as case studies, from the UN System, government, the private sector, academia, and civil society working through existing mechanisms such as ECESA Plus, the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders, the UN interagency task team on STI for the SDGs (**IATT**), the UN Economist Network, the Independent Group of Scientists and the 10-Member Group of High-level Representatives. Reviews will be based on reports and policy-briefs from these sources as well as the outcomes of regional SDG Forums. The reviews will also be informed by a series of Expert Group Meetings (EGMs). **The outcomes of the thematic reviews for each in-focus Goal will be an approximately 10-page background note together with a succinct 2-page note to inform the discussion at the 2025 HLPF.**

The series of EGMs (one for each Goal under review with SDG 17 covered in each EGM) will be organized in early 2025 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), in collaboration with relevant UN system partners. The meetings will bring together diverse experts from government, the private sector, academia, and civil society and the UN system to identify progress and challenges, share lessons learned and identify promising partnerships and opportunities for rapidly scaling up action toward achieving each of the goals while also generating synergies and addressing trade-offs with other goals. The focus of these EGMs could build on the extensive background materials prepared for each of these SDGs when they were last reviewed (see Annex A), while also assessing new challenges linked to the current context of crises as well as ways to harness the momentum, opportunities and solutions driven by the SDG Summit and the Pact of the Future.

These EGMs could be structured in larger plenary sessions to identify overarching trends, opportunities and challenges, and smaller break-out groups to generate rich dialogue, including to identify synergies and manage trade-offs with other Goals. The EGMs, together with other analytical resources, will help to inform the HLPF structure and substantive content. The EGMs will also provide a space to identify potential resource persons for the HLPF. **The outcome of each EGM will be a concise and action-oriented summary note.** These EGM summaries will, together with other previously mentioned resources, inform the 2025 HLPF thematic sessions. A briefing to Member States on the main messages coming from the EGMs could be arranged to help in preparations for the HLPF.

Materials to be developed for each EGM would include:

* Concept note and guiding questions for EGM participants
* Participant and speaker lists, bios
* EGM summary note and key messages

General guiding questions may include:

* What is the current status of the Goal or target, in terms of actual measured progress and trends? What new/promising openings are there for tracking progress, including from additional data sources?
* Over the past 10 years since 2015, what have been the biggest impediments to implementing this Goal including in different regions? Looking at the next 5 years and beyond, what are some emerging opportunities or spaces for overcoming these?
* How might recent crises, new commitments including in the Pact and emerging technologies affect longer term trends and change the landscape for achieving this Goal?
  + Are there additional obstacles or opportunities for implementation including ways to build synergies and/or overcome trade-offs with other Goals?
  + In the current context, what groups are most at risk of being left behind in relation to this Goal and what types of special attention may they require?
  + Are there new and innovative solutions or partnerships? What steps can be taken to scale these up and make them appropriate in different contexts?
  + What solutions might be emerging from STI and how can these be better shared and acted on for Goal achievement?
  + What innovative funding mechanisms, including those called for in the Pact and FfD4 process, can be applied with immediate urgency to deliver on the Goal by 2030?
* What are the most promising strategies to mobilize stakeholders including national and local governments, the private sector, civil society, and academia to advance implementation of this Goal and support key transformations?

**Annex A – PAST REVIEWS of in-focus SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, 17\***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SDG** | **Last year reviewed** | **Partner agency for thematic review EGM** | **Link to EGM summary or concept note** | **Link to HLPF thematic review background paper** | **Last in-person EGM** | **Indicator custodian agencies** |
| **3 – Good health and well-being** | 2021 (Virtual) | DESA, WHO, UNFPA | <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/HLPF%20SDG%203%20EGM%20Summary.%20June%202021-2.pdf> | <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/27965BN_HLPF_2021__3_10_16_17.pdf> | There has not been an in-person EGM on SDG 3, In **2017** there was a joint paper led by WHO and UNFPA.  <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/14367SDG3format-rev_MD_OD.pdf> | Most indicators  WHO, UNICEF  2 or fewer indicators  UN Aids, OECD, DESA, UNODC |
| **5 – Gender equality** | 2022 (Virtual) | DESA, UN-Women. UNFPA | <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/HLPF%20EGM%20SDG%205%20Summary%2018.5.22.pdf> | <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/HLPF%202022%20BN%20SDG%205.pdf> | There has not been an in-person EGM on SDG 5, In **2017** there was a joint paper led by UN-Women, UNFPA and UNESCO.  <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/14383SDG5format-revOD.pdf> | Most indicators  UN-Women, UNFPA  2 or fewer indicators  UNICEF, IPU, FAO, ITU |
| **8 – Decent work and economic growth** | 2021 (Virtual) | DESA, ILO | <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/2021%20HLPF-EGM-Report-SDG2-focused%20Breakout%20session%20%281%29.pdf> | <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/27874BN_HLPF_2021_SDG_1_2_8_17.pdf> | **2019**, Geneva, in partnership with ILO  <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=13&nr=3054&menu=1634> | Most indicators  ILO  2 or fewer indicators  UNEP, UNWTO, UNCDF, OECD, UNICEF, DESA |
| **14 – Life below water** | 2022 (Virtual) | DESA | <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/HLPF%202022%20SDG%2014%20Expert%20Group%20Meeting%20Concept%20Note%20and%20Program_May%2010%202022_FINAL_1.pdf> | <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/BN%20HLPF%202022%20SDG%2014.pdf> | There has not been an in-person EGM on SDG 14. In **2017** there was a joint review paper led by FAO and UNESCO.  <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/14375SDG14format-revOD.pdf> | Most indicators  UNEP, FAO  2 or fewer indicators  UNESCO, IUCN, UNDOALOS |

\*SDG 17 has been reviewed through each of these reviews based on interlinkages as an enabling mechanism with each of the other Goals. Reviews of SDG 17 also benefit from the Annual Partnership Forum.

1. The data in this document are from United Nations. [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/) unless otherwise stated. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2024/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2024/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://www.ilo.org/publications/flagship-reports/world-social-protection-report-2024-26-universal-social-protection-climate [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://sdgs.un.org/gsdr/gsdr2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://publichealth.jhu.edu/2024/is-a-pandemic-treaty-still-possible [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2024 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-september-2024-update/ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/publication/world-economic-situation-and-prospects-2024/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25385Meeting\_report\_SDG8\_final.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/migrated/documents/27874BN\_HLPF\_2021\_SDG\_1\_2\_8\_17.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-12)